

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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NEW PRC AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 24 SEPTEMBER

AU241205 Tirana ATA in English 1033 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 24 (ATA) The newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Fan Chengzuo arrived in our country on September 24.

The ambassador was received at the airport by the chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU251021 Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 25 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Republic of Zambia, Mehdi Shaqiri presented the credentials to the president of the Republic of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda.

Present at the ceremony of the handing over of credentials were the acting minister of foreign affairs, R. Kunda, the minister of state for foreign affairs, M. Muyanda and others.

GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM SAID TO SERVE USSR, U.S.

AU231258 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Sep 86 p 4

[Elmaz Leci article: "'The Global Security System': An Imperialist Concept and Objective"]

[Excerpts] Imperialist and social imperialist diplomacy has been very active recently in persuading and forcing various governments and states to accept "the joint military security system" In particular, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have launched yet another proposal on what this system should look like and how it should operate, and have striven throughout the world to justify its introduction. They have even tried to place it on the agenda to be discussed at the present UN session.

The basic concept of the creation of a "global security system" is founded upon the military and political theory of the distribution of spheres of influence, the security of geographic-military frontiers, and the maintenance of American and Soviet dominance over their allies and other countries, whether members of military blocs or not. More particularly, it aims to achieve the total subject of other countries, to inculcate the feeling of passivity among the peoples, to lower their revolutionary vigilance, and to force them to abandon the defense of their national interests. By proposing that the creation of a "global security system" should be added to the UN agenda, the superpowers are striving to give a legal shape to their systems of military command, and to have this done by a decision "made by an international body." This is important for the United States and the Soviet Union, for they seek to conceal their violation of the interests of the peoples. According to Soviet-American thinking, the peoples must place their destiny and military security in the hands of the two superpowers and of organizations created by them.

"The global security system" is based on the supposed interdependence of the security of different countries, which, translated into plain words, means the dependence of other countries upon the United States and the USSR. So, its aim is not the security of other countries, but the security of spheres of vital interest for the imperialists. Through their ambition to create such a "security" system, the two superpowers wish to preserve the strategic status quo in general, and that of the military blocs in particular. [passage omitted]

The introduction of a "global security system" interests the two superpowers, in that it enables them to operate more freely on a world scale, to increase their pressure and intrigues for the joint division of the world, to lay down and enforce imperialist norms in international life, and turn themselves into arbitrators in every problem which arises between nations. The idea for the creation of the system is also connected with the feverish militarization of the United States and the Soviet Union, who without asking anyone and without any legal basis or international understanding, have cast themselves in the roles of guardians of "global security."

At the root of the military-strategic concept of a "global security system" is the well-known imperialist theory of a bipolar world. This finds utterance among the highest officials in Washington and Moscow. "We (the United States) and the Soviet Union have common military, political, and economic interests in the world," declared Ronald Reagan to THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Our security (the Soviet Union's) in this world is inseparable from the security of the United States of America," said Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at Vladivostok.

According to this thinking, and this imperialist aim, the military security of the world belongs to the two superpowers, which of course assume the right to decide what this security consists of, who threatens it and has to be punished, where it should be controlled from, and how it must be achieved. This is an obvious attempt to justify the joint military domination of the superpowers over other countries and peoples. According to Washington and Moscow, other countries must place their security in the hands of the armies of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Their insistence on the creation of the "global security system" will involve putting their strategic relationships with each other in order, respecting spheres of influence, and laying down and accepting the indisputable tutelary role of each military bloc. And while the world is bombarded with slogans about "military security," the armies of the two superpowers are on the march to occupy strategic points, intensifying their war preparations, and threatening the world with their nuclear and conventional arsenals. The aim of the two superpowers is to put the military security of the nations and peoples under their two umbrellas, and there will be no alternative. It is no accident that the United States and the USSR are proposing this plan for global security alongside broad plans for "European security," "Asian security," and so forth, a fact that attests to a definite aim of controlling the freedom and independence of peoples, whether on a global or regional scale. These imperialist "security" systems are an expression and tool of the hegemonist policies of the superpowers in their aspirations for world domination.

CHNOUPEK MEETS FRG'S GENSCHER, EEC OFFICIAL AT UN

LD250730 Prague CTK in English 0653 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York Sept 25 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher appreciated the final document of the Stockholm conference, when they met here on Wednesday.

They also exchanged views on the international situation and discussed possibilities of promoting cooperation between their countries.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister also met with member of commission of European Communities in charge of international relations and trade Willy de Clerque. They discussed main aspects of the current international economic situation and prospects for relations between CMEA and EEC and between Czechoslovakia and EEC.

SLYUNKOV-LED USSR GROUP VISITS COOPERATIVE

LD250222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Workers of the Unified Agricultural Cooperative (?Starojitko) in Novy Jicin District welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presidium, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, with bread and salt. The Soviet guests were informed about the character of the district and about the success achieved by its workers in industrial and agricultural enterprises. The delegation members then saw some of the cooperative's centers and equipment.

DEPUTY PREMIER IN GREECE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD221501 Prague CTK in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Athens Sept 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Greece.

He opened talks with representatives of the Greek Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology on bilateral cooperation in science and technology cooperation between the two countries.

Jaromir Obzina and members of the Czechoslovak delegation will be acquainted during their visit with several research centres in Greece.

Visit Ends

LD250217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Greece -- Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Technical and Investment Development, was received by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens today. The CSSR representative also met with Ioannis Bharalambopoulos, Greek deputy prime minister and defense minister, and had talks with Vaso Papandreou, deputy industry, energy, and technology minister. A joint CSSR-Greek statement was signed at the conclusion of Jaromir Obzina's 3-day official visit to Greece.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD222230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Romanian Deputy Premier Nicolae Constantin arrived in Prague today for talks with Czechoslovak officials on the development of cooperation between the two countries and to visit the International Engineering Trade Fair in Brno.

Meets Strougal

LD250154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal received Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin in Prague today. Both representatives informed one another about the CSSR and Romania's economic development this year. They praised the growth of economic cooperation and they pointed out possibilities for further widening it, particular by wider production specialization and cooperation. Lubomir Strougal and Nicolae Constantin also exchanged experiences on the implementation of intentions and methods, the aim of which is to help in the faster intensification of the two countries' national economics.

'PRESS REPORT' ON HUSAK VISIT TO ALGERIA

AU191344 Prague RUDE PKAVO in Czech 18 Sep 86 p 1

["Press report" issued on 17 September "at the close of the official friendly visit paid by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria" 15-17 September]

[Text] On 15-17 September 1986 Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, paid an official friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN]

The CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president laid a wreath at the Martyrs Memorial and visited certain projects of Algeria's modern construction.

During his stay, he delivered a speech in the National People's Assembly, which had convened in extraordinary session for the occasion.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, met for personal talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

During the negotiations, attended by the delegations, the two sides devoted special attention to the appraisal of all spheres of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

They expressed high appreciation of the fruitful relations which had developed between the FLN and the CPCZ and between the parliaments, governments, and social organizations of the two countries, and agreed to further consolidating and expanding these relations.

Both sides also expressed their gratification over the continuing development of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, which is based on firm, stable, and mutually balanced foundations, and affirmed in this connection their will to achieve a further emphatic expansion of this cooperation by making the best possible use of all possibilities of mutual exchange provided by their national economies.

For this purpose they defined the main trends for intensifying cooperation in all spheres with long-term prospects in keeping with the planned priorities and goals of the development of their countries.

In this connection, they stressed that the intergovernmental Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation is playing an important role in increasing mutual economic exchange.

Assessing the international situation, the two sides evaluated the cause of its dangerous deterioration, both in the political and economic sphere.

Both sides judge that the resulting situation is the consequence of the continuing imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist, and expansionist policy, of feverish armament races, of the deepened crisis of economic international relations, and of the exacerbation of the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. They stated that the continued existence of this situation creates a danger for world peace, security, and development.

They expressed the conviction that an effective and lasting normalization of the international atmosphere can be achieved only by establishing a collective and general security system, halting feverish armament -- particularly nuclear armament, transforming and democratizing international relations, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, not interfering in internal affairs, recognizing the people's right of self-determination, completing the decolonialization process, and urgently resolving the developing countries' economic problems.

The two sides briefed each other on the situation in their geographic areas and on the efforts exerted for ensuring peace, security, stability, and cooperation. They expressed mutual appreciation of this positive activity and stressed the linkage between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean.

Discussing the situation in Africa, they affirmed their support for the just effort of African peoples to achieve independence and national development. They expressed high appreciation of the activity exerted by the OAU for concluding the decolonialization process on the continent and for normalizing the economies of the African countries.

Both sides again sharply condemned the system of apartheid applied by Pretoria, and called for the adoption of comprehensive, compulsory, and effective sanctions against the racist South African regime. In this context, they again expressed solidarity with the African National Congress (ANC) and support for its fight for the fulfillment of the South African people's national rights.

They called upon the international community to strive for Namibia's unconditional and immediate independence on the basis of full respect for the UN Security Council Resolution 435. They affirmed full solidarity with and support for the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Both sides also affirmed solidarity with and support for the Front Line states which are subjected to aggressions and threats by the South African racists.

Assessing the conflict in Western Sahara, the two sides expressed alarm over its continuation, and the conviction that the OAU plan for settling this conflict, contained in UN General Assembly Resolution 40/50, establishes the framework for the peaceful and final political solution of the conflict.

Both sides devoted particular attention to the development of the situation in the Middle East and affirmed that a just, lasting, and complete settlement of the crisis in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the solution of the Palestinian issue as the core of the crisis in that area.

They emphasized that the path of separate agreements cannot lead to a settlement, and they condemned any and all attempts at seeking a solution on this basis. They affirmed their support for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices.

In this connection, the two sides again expressed their support for the PLO, the sole real legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and they demanded putting a total and unconditional end to the occupation of all Arab territories.

The two sides expressed regret and concern over the conflict between Iraq and Iran and its development, and urgently appealed for putting an end to it and for peacefully settling it via negotiations.

Assessing the situation in Central America, the two sides affirmed that they respect the choice of political, economic, and social system by the peoples in that area; reject interference in their internal affairs; and demand a settlement of problems via negotiations.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, expressed sincere gratitude for the ardent and friendly reception accorded to him and his entourage in the course of the visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He invited Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN general secretary, for an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

POLEDNIK SEES OFF DEPARTING FINNISH DELEGATION

LD240936 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The official delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, headed by Secretary General Erkki Liikanen, left Prague today. The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, saw off the delegation of Ruzyně Airport.

CSSR PREPARED TO SIGN NUCLEAR ENERGY CONVENTIONS

LD242044 Prague International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The special session of the General Conference of the International Agency for Atomic Energy, devoted to expansion of international cooperation on security of nuclear equipment and protection from radiation, opened in Vienna today. Our correspondent Ivan Farsky asked one of the participants in the conference, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, Stanislav Havel, for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Farsky in Slovak] What is this special session about?

[Havel in Czech] It has been convened as a follow-up to the statement made in May by Comrade Gorbachev after the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl. This statement was discussed by the Council of Governors of the Vienna agency in June, and they decided to convene this special session of the General Conference of the Agency. During the session two drafts of international conventions will be discussed which are to provide an international mechanism for cooperation of member-states in the case of nuclear disaster. Czechoslovakia is prepared to sign both these conventions.

[Farsky] Can you tell us something about the content of these conventions?

[Havel] The first is about speedily informing the member states of the agency, and the Vienna agency should such an accident take place, and the second convention is about mutual assistance should any of the member-state need it. [end recording]

TALKS HELD WITH ZIMBABWEAN, TANZANIAN MINISTERS

LD211639 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Brno, Sept 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Tanzanian commercial cooperation was discussed between Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Tanzanian Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce Nicas Guido Mahinda at the 28th International Engineering Trade Fair here today.

The two officials discussed possibilities of cooperation in science and technology and expanding deliveries including Czechoslovak complete plants.

The Czechoslovak foreign trade minister discussed further commercial cooperation also with Zimbabwean Industry Minister Callistus Ndlovu. The ministers agreed that conditions exist for increasing the bilateral trade turnover next year. Czechoslovakia will import from Zimbabwe tobacco, asbestos and some finished goods while Czechoslovakia will increase its exports of engineering industry products to Zimbabwe.

HUSAK RECEIVES KUWAIT, BURUNDI, RWANDA ENVOYS

LD112153 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- The new ambassadors of Kuwait, Burundi and Rwanda presented their credentials to President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia today.

At the meeting with Abd al-Hamid 'Abdullah al-'Awadi of Kuwait, the two sides agreed that Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations are conducted in tune with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

As Procs Bigirimana of Burundi presented his credentials, the two sides stated that there are not contentions or open questions in relations between Czechoslovakia bilateral relations.

At the meeting with Laurent Kanya-Bubir of Rwanda, the two sides pointed out that considerable reserves existed for expanding cooperation.

HONECKER RECEIVES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD241736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, received this year's military academy graduates on Wednesday.

At the official seat of the State Council he congratulated the commanders, political and staff officers of the National People's Army (NVA), the border troops, the other GDR defense and security organs and the Polish Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army on their study results and expressed the thanks and recognition of the party and state leadership for the graduates' great achievements.

During their several years' study at the Friedrich Engels military academy, Soviet military academies, or other academic educational institutes, the officers gained comprehensive knowledge about the social and military sciences.

With tumultuous applause the graduates welcomed Erich Honecker as well as the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Eberlein, Army General Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Army General Erich Mielke and Guenter Mittag.

The graduates extended a warm welcome to Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG); Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army.

Army General Kessler reported to the general secretary that in the year of the 11th SED Congress, the best study results of all graduates were obtained. These results and the hitherto deployment of officers in troops and staffs vindicated the trust placed in them. He expressed the certainty that they would continue in the future to honorably fulfill, in the interests of peace, their tasks in political education and in increasing the combat strength and fighting readiness of the National People's Army, the border troops, and the other GDR defense and security organs. [passage omitted]

Delivers Address

LD241404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0928 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received the graduates of military academy institutes today in Berlin. He made a toast at this reception, the text of which follows:

It fills us with pleasure that you have successfully completed your military studies and have achieved the best results ever for a graduate year in the year of the 11th SED Congress. I congratulate you very warmly on this achievement on behalf of the GDR party and state leadership and in my own name.

Included in these warm congratulations are also the graduates of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Polish Army, the Vietnamese People's Army and, for the first time, also the Czechoslovak People's Army. We express our thanks to the commanders, teaching staff, and all other members of the GDR military academy institutes and the military academies of the Defense Ministry of the USSR.

We note from the report by Comrade Minister Army General Heinz Kessler that in the joint struggle of teachers and students further progress has been made in the realization of the scientific and higher educational policy of the party in the Armed Forces in the interests of high combat strength and readiness. One can thus say with complete justification that you, dear comrades, are well-equipped politically and militarily to lead the way in an exemplary fashion in your spheres of activity as commanders, political officers, and staff officers in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, decisions aimed at peace and the welfare of the people.

You consider yourself lucky that you are starting in your new posts at a time when the working people in the towns and country, as well as the soldiers of the people, are achieving great things to strengthen socialism and make peace more secure. All that was discussed and adopted a few months ago by the highest forum of the communists at the 11th SED Congress for the welfare of the people has been taken over by millions of people in the GDR. With diligence and ability, with high-quality work and resourcefulness, the citizens of our state have dedicated themselves to the goal of acting in line with the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

For us, [following] the course of the party congress means making our contribution in the firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and with all socialist countries according to the motto: The stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace, and therefore the future. We are working and struggling for this at all times, and we are protecting our republic with the utmost determination. We know we are at one with the socialist fraternal countries and the peace forces throughout the world in unconditionally supporting the Soviet proposals for the preservation of peace.

The comprehensive peace program worked out at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest and the decision of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium for nuclear tests until 1 January 1987 confirms once again that socialism and peace go hand-in-hand. Strong impulses go out from socialism for world peace. In line with our Marxist-Leninist ideology, and true to the humanist ideals and best traditions of the peoples, we are leaving nothing untried in preserving life on our beautiful planet. Today there can only be peace through equal and comprehensive security for all.

We welcome as positive the fact that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe could come to a successful conclusion. The final document, the text of which is published in *VELES DEUTSCHLAND*, is the first agreement in the political-military sphere since the signing of SALT II in 1979. Through mutual give-and-take, a compromise acceptable to all those involved was arrived at. It has been shown that political dialogue, the striving for flourishing relations between states, the preservation of the military-strategic balance, leads to concrete results when the legitimate interests of all sides are taken into consideration. The final document provides a good example for the current disarmament negotiations, not least for the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. What matters is to utilize the impetus resulting from Stockholm for the continuation of the disarmament process, for working out regional and global agreements for arms limitation and disarmament in both nuclear and conventional weapons.

The GDR will actively help to work toward this. As long as there is no agreement on disarmament in the conventional sphere, it will maintain its defense at the necessary level.

In light of the facts, we know how hard and long the peace struggle is. But we look to the future with optimism. A world without war can be attained. The comprehensive peace program of socialism has stirred the world's conscience. It is encouraging to see how millions upon millions on all continents are starting to take action, how people of different ideological and political views are uniting more closely to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. There is increasing awareness that in the nuclear age, peaceful coexistence has become a basic law of survival and therefore the contest between the social systems must only take place in forms of peaceful competition.

In the struggle for the preservation of peace, the GDR has been and is always to be found in the foremost ranks. We work resolutely and steadfastly with a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation for an improvement of the international situation, for a return to the process of detente. In times when no one was talking to each other, we never broke off the dialogue. We are bringing everything in our power to bear so that war will never again emanate from German soil. Here it is in line with our responsibility to peace that we have created a reliable system of protecting and safeguarding our socialist fatherland and make our mark according to the relevant requirements.

Mindful of this, the army members and border soldiers, loyal to their oath of allegiance, go to endless trouble to honorably fulfill the promise made to the delegates of the 11th Congress to maintain their combat strength and fighting readiness consistently and at the required level. To preserve peace and prevent weapons from speaking is the meaning of being a soldier in socialism. Thus military service in socialism is shown to be a necessary fulfillment of one's obligation to peace.

The combat strength and fighting readiness of the National People's Army, of the GDR defense and security organs, exclusively serve the aim, together with the allies, of making any potential aggressor aware of the futility of his intentions and force him to renounce any armed attack, in whatever shape, against socialism and peace. On no account can we allow imperialism to achieve military superiority. Such superiority would, after all, be an encouragement to aggressive imperialist forces to realize their plans that threaten mankind.

For this reason, the socialist states always do what is necessary for their security and the preservation of peace. Vigilance is and remains an iron dictate of the socialist military coalition. No one need doubt the determination of the socialist fraternal countries and armies to protect our socialist achievements and defend them at all times.

Awareness of their great responsibility for the protection of socialism and the preservation of peace is testified to by the fact that our soldiers, together with the members of the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies, guarantee such a high level of training, such great organization on the part of duty officers, such speedy provision of higher levels of combat readiness, and that they meet the requirements of the day.

High expectations are linked with the assumption of your new posts. We are no doubt in agreement that the trust shown is best vindicated by your understanding of your military duties as a political mandate from the working people and its leading force, our Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Prove yourselves, therefore, to be reliable, responsible and dynamic communists who only know one thing, and that is to energetically advance along the path pointed to by the party, and thus carry out a meaningful socialist soldier's existence. Strengthen, through your rich experiences and constructive activity, the combat strength of the party organizations and their influence on their militant reserve, the FDJ.

We are convinced that we will find you in the front ranks when it is a matter of mastering the qualitatively new linking of science and military science. The comprehensive intensification is also a great challenge to you. In it lies the key to higher efficiency throughout military activity and to the required growth in combat strength and fighting readiness.

I would like to specify as a particular (?task), work with the people entrusted to you. Give them of your best so that [words indistinct] becomes an experience and proves to be an indivisible element of the communist upbringing of our young people. To resolutely perfect leadership of troops, as leadership of people, requires a working style that is close to the masses. Tackle the tasks right in your party collective jointly with your subordinates, and with the FDJ and trade union organizations. Personally look after the welfare and troubles, the thoughts and feelings of your subordinate officers, sergeants, NCO'S, soldiers, and civilian employees, their readiness and abilities, the motives for their actions. Through these means above all, you will in the future succeed in developing stable socialist relations, in further strengthening military discipline and releasing new reserves of the militant and labor collectives in the socialist competition.

We know, dear graduates, that you are itching to tackle these, your future tasks energetically. In this, do not be lacking in self-confidence and a healthy optimism. Address yourselves to what is new with open-mindedness and courage. Demonstrate your resourcefulness with initiative and a willingness to take risks and seek testing grounds. Delve ever more deeply into our ideology, Marxism-Leninism, repeatedly tap the forward-pointing spirit of the party decisions, and apply your acquired knowledge purposefully. Critically assess your work against the yardsticks of modern military science.

In this, comrade officers, I wish you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its Politburo, the state leadership, our entire people, and in my own name, all the best; above all health, personal welfare, job satisfaction and happiness in your family life.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET WARSAW PACT CHIEF

LD241422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the National Defence Council of the GDR, received on Wednesday Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who is currently in the GDR.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and open atmosphere, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The two men discussed questions related to the current military-political situation, the further strengthening of the militant alliance and the cooperation of the socialist fraternal armies. They concurred in nothing that the fact that the United States and its NATO allies continue to adhere to their policy of strength and still strive for military supremacy merited special attention. This adventurist policy urges a high degree of vigilance and obliges the states of the socialist community to do everything necessary for the maintenance of peace and the protection of socialist achievements.

Marshal Kulikov briefed Erich Honecker on the efforts of the joint armed forces to guarantee a high combat strength and fighting readiness.

Erich Honecker referred to the great achievements with which the GDR working people and soldiers are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The desire to contribute to the all-round strengthening of socialism and preservation of peace is the main characteristic of their activity. The German workers' and peasants' state and its Armed Forces would honorably fulfill all its alliance commitments in this spirit.

Erich Honecker also thanked the commander in chief for the constant help and support which he personally and the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact give the National People's Army (NVA) in the fulfillment of its class mission.

The meeting was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General Heinz Kessler, Minister of National Defense, Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Fritz Streletz, chief of the Main Staff of the NVA; and Lt Gen Horst Bruenner, chief of the NVA Main Political Administration.

Also present were Army Gen Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA.

HONECKER GREETES PRESIDENT OF UNGA SESSION

AU230928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, president of the 14th extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York:

Dear Mr President:

On behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, I wish the extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly every success.

In view of the threatening development in the south of Africa this meeting is particularly important. The continuing occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the recent escalation of the racist regime's policy of aggression and threats against sovereign neighboring countries prove to be a growing hotbed of danger for peace and security not only in this region. The apartheid system endangers world peace.

The continued collaboration of certain imperialist circles with South Africa encourages the regime to continue its racist policy directed against peace. Namibia is to be maintained as an object of exploitation by transnational monopolies and is to be further utilized as a basis for starting the aggressive destabilization policy of South Africa against independent African states.

An expeditious, just settlement of the Namibia question on the basis of the corresponding UN resolution is urgently needed. The GDR, together with the overwhelming majority of the international community, resolutely supports effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in order to force it to give up its policy that is in violation of international law.

With great sympathy and in solidary affinity, the GDR people support the just struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], for their inalienable right to independence and self-determination. This struggle is part of the worldwide struggle for peace and security, for the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. May new impulses emanate from the UN extraordinary meeting for the swift achievement of Namibia's independence.

Let me declare that the GDR will continue its active solidary support for the Namibian people and SWAPO.

E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER TAKES PART IN UN SESSION

Arrives in NY

LD190911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0156 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, 19 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is heading the GDR Delegations to the Namibia special session and the 41st UN General Assembly to discuss and resolve the major questions facing mankind. This will also be served by numerous bilateral meetings with his counterparts from all political and geographical spheres. He strongly advocates extending the UN role in the search for permanent international security and peaceful coexistence.

Meets Counterparts

LD250017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] UN New York, 24 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is in New York for the 41st UN General Assembly session, has had further meetings with other foreign ministers on the conference sidelines. In a cordial talk with Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, both ministers said they were convinced that the official visit to Mongolia by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the end of October will be an important contribution to the deepening of friendly relations between the two fraternal states.

Oskar Fischer discussed the Middle East situation with his Jordanian counterpart Tahir Nash'at al-Masri. They spoke in favor of an early convocation of an international conference for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all sides, including the PLO.

At a meeting with UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al Nu'aymi, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of bilateral trade relations and expressed interest in expanding the exchange of views on basic questions of world politics and on regional problems, noting that the existing agreement of views on many of these issues was a good basis for this.

In a talk with Oskar Fischer, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen stated his satisfaction at the exemplary development of relations with the GDR. he satisfactorily noted that the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference had strengthened CSCE process. The ministers agreed that it remains necessary to continue to work actively for the consolidation of detente and for the expansion of peaceful coexistence in Europe.

Questions of the further development of bilateral cooperation were at the center of talks with the Sri Lankan and Luxembourg Foreign Ministers A.C. Shahul Hameed and Jacques Poos, respectively. The minister spoke in favor of a continuation of political dialogue as a necessary element for strengthening trust.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa briefed Oskar Fischer of the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. he conveyed to him the Tanzanian Government's thanks for the GDR people's effective solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for a humane and peaceful life.

Oskar Fischer and Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kurunari made use of their presence at the UN General Assembly for their first personal meeting. Oskar Fischer also had talks with the foreign ministers of Ireland and Columbia.

Meets Genscher

LD242234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2134 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] UN/New York; 24 Sep (ADN) -- Problems connected with the work of the UN General Assembly, the development of the CSCE process following the Stockholm conference, and the possibilities open to the two German states for responsible cooperation promoting peace and detente, were at the center of a discussion between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his FRG counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in New York on Thursday. [as received]

Oskar Fischer recalled the declared aim of the two German states to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. He stressed that the GDR is working in constructive dialogue with all forces interested in peaceful understanding and beneficial cooperation so that reason and good will prevail in international relations. Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR will be guided by the requirements of securing peace in the future shaping of its relations with the FRG.

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher referred to his government's efforts to develop fruitful relations, involving peaceful cooperation, with the European socialist states, including the GDR.

The ministers welcomed the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference as encouraging for the continuation of the CSCE process and in particular for the work of the forthcoming meeting of the CSCE states Vienna. Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed that the two German states must develop their relations with one another in such a way that they provide an impetus to international events which have a strengthening influence on peace and detente.

DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT IAEA CONFERENCE

LD250248 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] This item deals with the first day of discussions at the special meeting of the general conference of the IAEA in Vienna. The aim of the meeting is to seek means of further increasing safety standards for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Here is correspondent Rainer Koch report from Vienna.

[Koch] Today's program in the Hofburg in Vienna contained no evening session originally. A decision was made to hold one however at short notice when it became clear that with a list of speakers from 70 countries, time was threatening to run short by the planned finish on 26 September. One of the reasons for this has been the thorough way in which all the speakers have handled the subject. This is understandable in view of the complicated nature of the material, but it also shows how seriously the delegates from all continents are taking this special meeting.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy is, as is well known, not advocated by all. Critics particularly refer to the risks of accidents. Here in Vienna the primary aim is to reduce these very risks and to discuss how this should be done and what international cooperation there can be on this. One of the speakers at this afternoon's session was GDR delegation head, State Secretary Professor Georg Stizlack. He concentrated on two main points. The first was: How is the use of nuclear energy assessed in the GDR.

Prof Stizlack said the following: The GDR has been running nuclear power stations for the past 20 years without any notable incidents. That is the result of our country's great efforts in safety measures. Even when one takes into account that absolute safety cannot be guaranteed by laws or by technical or other measures -- because a theoretical possibility of error cannot be excluded with highly developed technology -- nuclear technology has nevertheless reached a level that justifies the controlled industrial use of nuclear energy. Prof Stizlack added, however, that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is currently being considered in the GDR. It speaks for itself that our Republic naturally regards the military use of the atom as particularly dangerous and sees measures as most pressing in this area.

The second main area of focus of the speech was directed at the actual concern of the meeting: what must be done to increase nuclear power safety? Here, too, the answer came [word indistinct]. First a comprehensive legal system on nuclear energy is required. And it is advantageous to divide areas of competence: namely, not to place, as is feasibly possible, the promotion and control of the use of nuclear energy in one hand, in one institution. This step has already been taken in the GDR. In addition, it must be ensured that the most modern and best standards must be taken into account in nuclear power stations from planning to completion. And, finally, it is necessary to continuously match the training of the staff to these latest findings. So much for the two main points.

In addition, Prof Stizlack said that the GDR is prepared to support every measure in the interest of more safety. It regards as particularly important increased international cooperation, in which the IAEA must play an increasingly important role, a standpoint also shared by the other speakers on the first day of discussions at this special conference in the Hofburg in Vienna.

WORLD TU CONGRESS SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS

LD220025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- In a message, the 11th World Trade Union Congress has thanked the FDGB and the GDR people for the excellent conditions which they created for the successful course of this important event in the international trade union movement. The congress has been honored by Erich Honecker's presence. The FDGB's enormous efforts had largely contributed to making this events an open forum for free, constructive, and fruitful dialogue on the most decisive problems of the international trade union movement, to promoting unified action of trade union organizations irrespective of their international membership or political orientation; to safeguarding peace and achieving concrete results in the struggle for disarmament and against the danger of a nuclear war; for the defense and extension of trade union rights; and for social development. In meetings with working people and leading personages, congress participants had the opportunity to learn at first hand the outstanding gains such as full employment and comprehensive social security. The construction of socialism in the GDR is an indivisible part of the working people's general struggle for peace and progress.

HONECKER TOASTS REELECTED WFTU OFFICIAL

LD221228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday for representatives of the international trade union movement. The invitation to this festive gathering in the banquet hall of the official seat of the Council of State at Berlin's Marx-Engels Square was accepted by leading trade unionists from all continents. Present were Willy Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; and other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

In a toast Erich Honecker congratulated the trade unionists on the results of the 11th World Trade Union Congress which ended in the GDR capital on Monday morning. His congratulations were directed at the reelected president of the World Trade Union Federation, Sandor Gaspar, the General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariyah, and the other members of the WFTU executive.

KADAR RECEIVES CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV

LD241412 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met in the Central Committee headquarters Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee, staying in Hungary as the head of a delegation. He was invited by the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Talks were held, in a cordial comradely atmosphere, on current tasks facing the two parties. In the spirit of the agreements signed during the June friendship visit of Mikhail Gorbachev topical issues of inter-party cooperation were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HWSP Central Control Committee. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

CHINESE PEACE DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU250710 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 86 p 4

["From our correspondent": "Chinese Peace Movement Delegation Gives Press Conference"]

[Text] On 16 September a meeting took place between the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament and the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists at the latter's headquarters. Miklos Barbas, general secretary of the National Peace Council, that hosted the delegation said that after a long break this was the first occasion a Chinese peace movement delegation had visited Hungary, and that this visit can be seen as an important milestone in expanding Hungarian-Chinese relations. Catholic Bishop Zong Huaide, vice president of the Chinese peace movement association and head of the delegation, pointed out that the aim of the visit was to exchange experience and consolidate cooperation. He said, that the peace movement association had been reestablished last June with the participation of important personalities and 21 social organizations.

Answering questions, Mrs Cao Xiaobing, deputy general secretary of the movement, said that they consider it important to continue dialogue and establish relations with the various peace movements in the world. Hitherto they have established relations with peace movements in more than 30 countries. She especially underlined the fact that they consider peace and security affairs in Asia to be their priority. At the same time, she stressed that they also pay attention to Europe. As she explained, they highly appreciate the contribution of small and medium countries to maintaining peace. At the press conference it was announced that the National Peace Council has been invited to China.

USSR SIGNS SPORTS AGREEMENT IN BUDAPEST

LD241418 Budapest MTI in English 1217 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- In Budapest Wednesday, Gabor Deak, president of the Hungarian state youth and sports office and that of the Hungarian Olympics Committee, and Marat Gramov, chairman of the Physical Education and Sports Committee of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Olympics Committee signed a Hungarian-Soviet long-term cooperation agreement to run to 2000.

According to the agreement they will develop exchanges of selected sides and the best club teams. They will coordinate the times for holding the most important sports events. They will organize joint training camps and alternate in using one another's training facilities and camps. Hungarian and Soviet experts are to exchange experience to perfect the material and technical basis for sports, as well as to improve the designing and construction of sports facilities.

The parties to contract are to further advance and intensify their scientific cooperation. They are to conduct scientific research in physical education and sports which is to include the issues of sports medicine.

They are also to implement an extensive program of cooperation and exchanging experience among the physical education colleges. In both Hungary and the USSR, support will be given to the advancement of mutual education, as well as sports associations, and between regions and countries, too, particularly those bordering on one another. Mutual consultations are to be held concerning the most important issues in international sports life and the olympic movement.

To fulfil the agreement the partners to the contract have resolved to set up a standing mixed committee. The mixed committee is to meet annually, sometime in Hungary and sometimes in the USSR.

LEADERSHIP RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD241647 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament received Boncho Mitev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a farewell visit. Boncho Mitev has left Hungary for good.

ROMANIAN MINORITIES' FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING

AU191105 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 86 p 9

[Text] In the seven settlements in Bekes County, where the majority of Romanian minorities in Hungary live, the cultural possibilities of the minority are similar to those of the Hungarian nationals living in these villages, it was concluded at the meeting of the Presidium of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary held in Elek on 17 September with the participation of General Secretary Gyorby Mark. Romanian-language schools and minority language instruction schools have classes with a small number of students and these are attracting an increasing number of Hungarian children too. This creates a special situation in language instruction, namely that one part of a class of pupils must learn Romanian as their mother tongue and the other part must learn it as a foreign language.

Romanian public education in Bekes County is also fundamentally determined by the fact that this minority is living in settlements of mixed population and thus the culture of the minorities represents a particular color in the local public educational life. According to the presidium, there has been no development in the Romanian amateur artistic movement but there has been progress in the activity of the Romanian circles. There is a well organized club life in Elek and in Battonya, and the puppet study circle of Ketegyhaz, which puts on Romanian puppet theatre plays, is a model of service to the culture in the mother tongue. The central library in Gyula offers 9,000 volumes, and the village libraries offer 7,000 volumes for Romanian readers. The number of Romanian-language works almost doubled in 5 years.

SZUROS ADDRESSES KISZ CC SESSION

LD242010 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) met in session in Budapest on Wednesday with First Secretary Csaba Hamori in the chair. The session was also addressed by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

It was established that despite the unfavourable international conditions of recent years, the influence of progressive youth organizations, and readiness for dialogue and cooperation could be maintained worldwide. The Central Committee assessed the resumption of work by the framework for all-European youth and students' cooperation as of particular importance. It expressed the hope that the organization, as a forum of cooperation between youth organizations of different ideological and political affiliations, would successfully contribute to the preservation of peace, strengthening of security and expansion of youth relations in Europe.

The Central Committee assured of its support the initiative of the Korean Socialist Union of Working Youth that Pyongyang is prepared to host the 13th World Youth and Students' Festival in 1989. The Central Committee established that preparations for the 12th general assembly session of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) to be held in Budapest next November are continuing in Hungary and abroad. KISZ will continue to do its utmost to successfully host the session to renew the work of the world federation.

PIONEERS ENCOURAGED TO LEARN ABOUT ARMY

AU181259 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 86 p 9

[MTI report: "Cooperation for National Defense Education"]

[Text] The Hungarian Pioneer Federation and the Ministry of Defense have signed a cooperation agreement. Under the terms of agreement the two sides will in the future further increase the patriotic national defence education of pioneers and introduce them to the life and activity of the Hungarian People's Army; by an increasing use of military propaganda, the two sides will endeavor to awaken an interest in modern military technology and in military service, and they will be more efficient in the future in jointly developing facilities for children and pioneers.

ACADEMICIAN PREVIEWS MARXIST-CATHOLIC DIALOGUE

AU181005 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Sep 86 p 3

[MTI-attributed statement by Jozsef Lukacs, director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Philosophy Department: "Patient Dialogue Is Possible Even in a Dangerous Situation -- Jozsef Lukacs on the Upcoming Budapest Conference of Marxists and Catholics"; passages between slantlines published in italics -- first paragraph is MTI introduction]

[Text] From 8 to 10 October Budapest will host an international academic conference at which Marxist and Catholic philosophers from 13 European countries will be present. The dialogue is sponsored by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [MTA] presidium and the Vatican's Secretariat for Nonbelievers. This conference could become an important milestone in the dialogue between the representatives of the two ideological systems if the two parties -- in spite of insisting on their different ideologies -- are able to identify those moral values they can use in solving the worldwide problems of mankind. This was the subject of the statement given by Academician Jozsef Lukacs, director of the MTA Philosophy Department.

"The 3-day Catholic-Marxist dialogue in October will not be the first meeting of the representatives of the two ideologies. As part of the international process of detente, the communist parties, at their conference in Karlovy Vary, Berlin, and Moscow, had already called for a dialogue between religious people and Marxists in support of peace and progress. Also, the Second Vatican Council and the centers of several other worldwide church organizations described it as desirable to hold such a dialogue and follow up with the practical cooperation resulting from it. [paragraph continues]

Such dialogues have since been held under various auspices, including the 1984 international theoretical conference organized by the MTA Philosophy Department, one of the direct antecedents of the present meeting. Let us look at the Hungarian aspects of the dialogue: In addition to the dialogue related to practical issues, the good relationship between the Hungarian socialist state and the churches in the country also made it possible to carry out a constructive theoretical dialogue with Protestant and Catholic theoreticians.

"This academic symposium could provide proof that /it is possible, even in the current critical and dangerous world situation, to carry out a loyal, patient, and correct dialogue in the interest of protecting man and human life/, and to do so in spite of the fact that the ideological stances of the participants are contrary to each other. If the debate ends in success, it could provide a modest example for discussions held at other levels. On the other hand, although the participating scholars will speak in their own names, they will most certainly represent the world's two most significant ideological powers, Marxism and Catholicism. Of course, the political, military, and economic balance of power does exert its influence on solving the problems of the age; but we cannot underestimate the influence of ideologies, the role of morality. How people think about and judge the problems of the world is extremely important and could occasionally become decisive.

"The subject of the conference is /Society and Moral Values/. There will be six points on the agenda: anthropology, human autonomy and moral responsibility, the human condition, moral values, the concept of labor, and finally, coexistence and joint activity as viewed by Catholics and Marxists. These subjects will surely provide an opportunity to compare principles of Catholic and Marxist ethics and for debates on related subjects. However, I do not consider our main task to be to analyze the differences and similarities in this respect, but to make clear /what moral values we can jointly offer to people/ by setting our views.

"Even if we enter into debates on differences in the context of moral categories, there will hardly be anybody among us who would not consider the following to be good: peace, the preservation of human life, social and personal justice, equality, the progress and freedom of people, useful labor, respect and patience toward fellow men, fidelity, compassion, and honesty; or who would not consider it important to let people strive to build up the better aspects of themselves and to help others instead of showing moral indifference and irresponsibility.

"It is, however, not enough to hold up the banner of mutually accepted values in the interest of the moral development process of the masses, but it is also important to declare /what conditions or social structures are hindering the actual enforcement of values/. In other words, during the course of the dialogue, we will have to give explanations not only with reference to subjective morality, ethical structures, and values, but also with reference to what objective conditions exist in support of positive moral change; and by what means we can gradually enforce socially and individually desirable values in bourgeois and socialist societies.

"One of the most outstanding theologians of our century, Karl Rahner, at the 1984 Budapest conference shortly before his death, describes the protection of human life as the prerequisite of all ethical discussions, and described life as the ultimate source of all human values. [paragraph continues]

On the same occasion the Marxists said: We must break with the principle according to which we have to prepare for war if we want peace. /If we want to avoid destruction, we need reduced and not increased war preparations, and we need fewer and less destructive weapons/. The preservation of peace -- which is also the title of the encyclical by Pope John XXIII, on which the dialogue was based by the Catholics -- /can become a firm bond between Marxists and Catholics/ even today, and I surely do not exaggerate when I say that our joint stance in this respect could also have /moral and political significance in a world historical sense/.

"The MTA Philosophy Department, the host of the conference, hopes that the Budapest dialogue will be characterized by efforts to know the stance of others better, by the human tone of a dialogue that serves the interest of man and nations, a kind of vox humana that does not dissolve, but puts a bridge across all differences. On my last trip to Rome I had the impression that the representatives of our partners have a similar desire" concluded Jozsef Lukacs.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATION ACCORD WITH USSR -- Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Yuriy Khomenko, Soviet deputy minister of communications, and Sandor Bognar, Hungarian deputy minister of industry, signed an agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of telecommunication and communication systems, equipment and components, and related measuring instruments until 1990, in Budapest on Wednesday. The overwhelming majority of the Hungarian products of advanced technology are domestically developed, and can be exported economically. They also help fully exploit the capacity of companies concerned. The goods imported under the specialization agreement particularly contribute to the national economy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council received Mustafa Abu Tayb, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who presented his credentials. Present was Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, September 24 -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council received Satinder Kumar Lambah, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary of the Republic of India, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

POSTAL TALKS -- Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Leaders of the Hungarian, Yugoslav and Austrian post-office administration held a meeting in Szombathely from September 22 to 24. The first meeting took place in Graz six years ago, and the second in Maribor, Yugoslavia, in 1983. The talks focused on the development of fully automatized telephone services, and the reduction of the prime costs of traditional postal services. Agreements included the more than doubling of the international connection capacities of the Hungarian post office within two years with the use of advanced technology, and the modernization of digital data transmission. The parties also discussed more intensive use of computers in telecommunications. As to the traditional services, the parties hold it necessary to grant mutual preferences and reduce the price of services rendered. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI VISITS DPRK, MONGOLIA

For DPRK, Mongolia and Polish media coverage of the visit of PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the DPRK and Mongolia, see the DPRK and Mongolia sections of the 24 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS CSSR SOCIALIST PARTY HEAD

LD250132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A CSSR Socialist Party [CSS] delegation has arrived in our country on a friendly party visit at the invitation of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee. It was emphasized during plenary talks that the many years of SD-CSS cooperation have been an important factor contributing to closer links between the two states.

CSS Chairman Bohuslav Kucera had a meeting with Tadeusz Withold Mlynchak and was received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Council of State deputy chairman, in Belweder today.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE MEETING

LD251008 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[By PAP Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Sept 24 -- Addressing the CSCE preparatory meeting here today, head of the Polish delegation Jerzy Nowak expressed deep satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference and added that it should bring on a positive course of the Vienna meeting.

He said that the Vienna meeting would work out a mandate for the second stage of the conference, which will also discuss problems of reduction of military forces and armaments in Europe.

According to the decision taken in Madrid, we are obliged to assess the Stockholm agreement and to examine ways and appropriate measures to be taken with a view to continuing the activity started by the Stockholm conference, and mainly to supplement its mandate, he said.

EXPERTS REPORT ON FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

LD222237 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 22 -- A group of experts of the Institute of Business Cycles and Prices in Foreign Trade and the the National Economy Institute has elaborated a "Report on Poland's Foreign Debt and Ways to Overcome It", in response to PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski's suggestion.

One can often encounter, especially in foreign sources, an exaggerated presentation of Poland's debt accompanied by the lowering of the significance of reforms which either have been or are being introduced and of changes in the economic mechanisms which remarkably increase the possibilities of using Poland's economic potential.

The debt is, in fact, a very serious economic problem. This does not mean, however, that Poland is "doomed" to be plunged in debts. The capacities of Poland's economy are not small and the economy is surely able to gradually tackle the problem of indebtedness. To this end, however, very difficult terms must be met. The report provides a description and analysis of these terms.

The report distinguishes three groups of sources of debt growth, that is errors of the economic policy and faulty economic mechanisms of the 1970s', external factors such as the a rapid increase in the interest rate in creditor countries, rapid changes of hard currency rates, protectionist tendencies, and economic restrictions against Poland which started in 1982.

The third group is a strong social pressure at the end of the past decade to increase consumption, exceeding the economy's internal capacities.

The indebtedness in socialist states came into being on a noticeable scale only in 1981. At the end of 1985, it reached 5.6 billion roubles. Out of this sum, credits given by the international bank for economic cooperation account for 28 per cent, while 72 per cent is due to the surplus of imports to Poland over Polish exports, almost exclusively in trade with the Soviet Union.

At the end of Juen 1986, the indebtedness in capitalist countries amounted to 31.3 billion dollars, that is 836 dollars per every resident. This approximately equals 40 per cent of the national income produced in 1985. This debt exceeded the value of the entire annual exports by 2.5 times and the hard currency export revenues by 5 times. In 1971, the debt in capitalist countries amounted to 1 billion dollars and its swiftest growth occurred in 1975-1980 when it rose from 8.4 to 25.5 billion dollars, respectively.

The credits were simultaneously drawn and repaid. The main reason for the debt rise is the interest rate mechanism linked to delays in meeting payment obligations. In 1971-1985, Poland drew long and medium-term credits totalling 46.9 billion dollars and at the same time the total repayments amounted to 38 billion dollars, including repayments of the capital -- 21.3 billion and of the interest rates -- 16.7 billion dollars.

Payments encountered growing difficulties ensuing, first of all, from an insufficient exoprt expansion. Meeting current obligations resulting from the debt required new credits whose interest rates were much higher. The normal value of the debt was and still is influenced by changes in currency rates, as dollar debts constitute nearly a half of Poland's total debt.

Poland's hard currency debt makes this country rank 8th among debtor countries in the world, with its debt converted into per capita one Poland ranks 14th-15th in the world, and when related to the national income -- 18th.

The report further goes back to the sources of the debt. Over the entire past decade the national income distributed was higher than the national income produced, which means that more was consumed than produced. This must have finally led to a slump. Out of a total of 44.4 billion dollars in credits obtained in 1971-81 one third was allocated for economic investments, one third for imports of raw materials, materials, and semi-assemblies, and one third for imports of grain, fodder and marketables.

In a long run, the programme of the 1970s which consisted in speeding up the economic development on the basis of foreign credits was feasible, but fundamental conditions for this were not met. First of all, the announced economic reform was not undertaken.

Also, the world economy underwent adverse changes. The growth of oil prices and deep economic recession in the West, coupled with heavy inflation and a sharp increase of prices considerably raised the cost of imports from the West. Also, more intensive protectionist trends affected Poland's exports.

Polish exports in the past decade proved smaller than planned, while import plans were considerably exceeded under the pressure of investment, supply, and consumption needs. The expenditures on imports of farm products and foodstuffs (more than 8 million tonnes of grain and fodder a year) were growing in the late 1970s, that is at the time when Poland's payment situation was already extremely tense, and thus became a particularly heavy burden for the balance of payments.

Another factor worsening the situation were severe restrictions against Poland imposed by the U.S. Administration and some other capitalist countries on its inspiration. According to earlier estimates, the losses suffered by Poland on this account are put approximately at 15 billion dollars, that is, almost half of this country's debt.

At the time of peace, it is an unprecedented fact in international relations for one country to have the development possibilities of another country limited so painfully, while maintaining diplomatic relations with the latter.

Irrespective of direct losses, the restrictions created an atmosphere unfavourable for trade with Poland among economic circles of capitalist countries, which resulted in the reduction of trade turnover. As a result, by applying the restrictions, creditors actively contributed to the breakdown of Polish exports. In 1982, the export hard currency revenues fell to 5 billion dollars as compared with 8 billion dollars in 1980. For some Western partners, political, often instrumental, treatment applied towards Poland became more important than immediate economic interests.

The report says that Poland's debt problem can be solved only under the conditions of economic growth accompanied by a higher growth rate of exports, imports, industrial production and national income than at the present moment.

Another chapter deals with negotiations with creditors. The question of repayment of Poland's all overdue obligations in virtue of government and government-guaranteed credits was formally solved after the signing of four agreements with the Paris Club. The total sum of these obligations covering the capital and overdue interests amounts to 16 billion dollars. Out of this sum, 1.8 billion dollars should be repaid in 1986-1989 and the rest in 1990-1996.

Poland should repay current interest rates from the rescheduled sums. These rates will amount to 14.7 billion dollars in virtue of postponing payments for 1990-1996 and to some 1.4 billion dollars annually in 1986-1989. In 1986-1989, the rescheduled payments of government and government-guaranteed credits will burden Poland with about 2 billion dollars annually, while the main overdue sum of 14.2 billion dollars will not change in that period.

At present, adhering to these decisions is impossible without new credits.

As to negotiations with commercial banks, in the years 1981-84, 92 percent of the debt to these banks were rescheduled by 1987 inclusive. The total of the rescheduled capital payments amounted to 6.8 billion dollars. Agreements with banks provide for the interests of the rescheduled amounts to be paid without delay and in fact they were always paid.

Debts due to the Paris Club and commercial banks make up nearly 90 percent of Poland's hard currency debt. Next to this, Poland owes the international investment bank, the international bank for economic cooperation, and the Soviet Union some 2.3 billion dollars, and about 0.7 billion dollars to some Arab countries, plus minor amounts to others.

Starting talks with creditors in 1981 and signing debt rescheduling agreements with them made it possible to settle the legal side of the due payments, but it proved impossible at that time, however, to acquire major credits from Western countries necessary for supply imports. This hampers, to a great extent, the reconstruction of production and faster growth of exports, and thus decreases the possibilities of servicing the foreign debt.

A new factor conducive to reaching the targets of the hitherto debt policy is Poland's readmission to the International Monetary Fund.

A chapter defining conditions for overcoming the debt problem states that both in this five-year period and in the following decade the debt will limit the possibilities of consumption growth and solving vital social problems. The way out of this debt trap will be to reach a balance in current turnovers, that is a balance between annual export and other revenues and annual outlays on imports and debt servicing.

With exports developing dynamically, advantageous prices and not excessive interest rates of the debts, this goal may be reached in the early 1990s. If external and internal circumstances are unfavourable, in turn, the period of reaching current equilibrium may extend up till the year 2000.

In conclusion the report states that it is possible to solve Poland's foreign debt problem, all the more so as this country has fairly rich resources of fuels, energy, and raw materials, significant production capacities, and skilled workers.

II. 25 Sep 86

R O M A N I A

H I

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT TIRGOVISTE MASS RALLY

AU241101 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0845 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Tirgoviste mass rally occasioned by his working visit to Dimbovita County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: I take particular pleasure in extending, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, the participants in this big mass rally, and to the residents of Tirgoviste Municipality and Tirgoviste County. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Now, at the beginning of the Eighth 5-year Plan, we have decided to pay a working visit to Dimbovita County, too, to discuss with the working people in industry and agriculture, with technical cadres, citizens throughout the county, the party organization, and the democratic leadership councils in all areas where activity has been carried out to implement the 13th party congress decisions and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We visited 10 industrial enterprises and an agricultural cooperative. We have been able to note what the crop situation is, and what results have been achieved in agriculture this year at the exhibition displaying agricultural produce from the village of Petresti which we visited. Today we also visited the new history museum in your city. In general, we have gathered positive impressions. We have noted with great satisfaction that both the working people in Tirgoviste Municipality and in Dimbovita County, as well as the working people throughout the country and all our people, have proceeded with great determination to implement the targets devolving on them under the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the targets aimed at perfecting and modernizing all our activities.

On the basis of results achieved so far, which prove that industrial output has increased some 10 percent -- although the plan provisions have not been completely fulfilled -- one can state that they are nevertheless positive results and permit us to assess that lags can be eliminated and that this year's plan -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- can be fulfilled under favorable conditions, thus ensuring an increased contribution by the Dimbovita County working people to the general development of our homeland. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, as you have heard, the Petresti cooperative has achieved good crops. There are other such units with similar crops. However, on the whole the county has not lived up to its possibilities and the requirements of the new agrarian revolution. We have discussed all these problems with the comrades in agriculture. It can be said that on the basis of conclusions drawn from the meeting in August this year dealing with agricultural questions that both cooperative members, specialists, and the working people in Dimbovita County have proceeded to appropriate measures to radically improve all activities next year, so that not only Petresti cooperative but also Dimbovita County on the whole will achieve good crops and be able to aspire to a front-ranking place and if possible to the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" if good work is performed and I hope that good work will be performed. [cheers, chants]

In the industrial units we have visited, we talked with the leadership collectives and with the working people's collectives about the measures that have to be taken to implement the programs for modernizing and perfecting all activities and for improving the technical and qualitative level to optimally fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan.

All leadership collectives and all working people with whom we talked have assured us and pledged that they will do all they can to eliminate lags and that they will present themselves at the end of the year with all plans fulfilled and even overfulfilled. This possibility exists and I want to express the conviction that all working people in Dimbovita County will do all they can to demonstrate their creative energy and capability as true owners who are masters of part of the national wealth. [cheers, chants]

During the years of socialism and especially in the past 20 years, the County of Dimbovita and Tirgoviste Municipality have gone through an intensive industrial development. An important number of new and modern industrial units have been built in almost all areas. Tirgoviste has turned into a strong iron and steel and metallurgical center. It manufactures machine-tools and other high quality equipment. We have achieved positive results. However, as I said, they are not up to the efforts which our state and all our people are making to develop this modern industrial base. In point of fact, what has been achieved in Dimbovita County and Tirgoviste is an example and proof of the policy promoted by our party, namely to distribute the forces of production throughout the country's counties and areas. Throughout the country we have created scores upon scores of new and modern industrial complexes. Our socialist industry has turned into a modern and highly technical industry which is able to manufacture the most modern machines and equipment for all areas. Actually, there is no area in which our machine-building industry and our socialist industry is not able to manufacture high quality and competitive products. All this is the result of the policy promoted by our party and proof of the superiority of socialism in which the people have become full masters of their destiny and are forging their life and their future freely and according to their desires. [cheers, chants]

Along with the development of industry and agriculture, of science, culture, education, and all other areas and branches of activity a constant improvement in the standard of living and of the material and cultural well-being of all our people took place -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we have been building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

This improvement in the general standard of living also includes housing construction in all cities in our homeland. Tirgoviste itself is also an example of the policy aimed at developing and modernizing our homeland's cities. I have been familiar with this city ever since 1936. Therefore, I know what Tirgoviste looked like 50 years ago. I know what it looked like immediately after 23 August and all of us can note the well-being and the modern housing in Tirgoviste, as in fact one can throughout the country, thus ensuring the best of housing conditions for the working people. This is proof of the policy of socialist development by which everything that is being achieved is achieved with the people and for the people. We are building socialism with the people and for the people. Everything we achieve and will achieve must raise our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization and ensure that our cities and villages, and all our country will be a modern country that will guarantee its people a dignified place among the ranks of the world's nations and a dignified standard of living and culture. [cheers, chants]

At the Working People's Congress at the beginning of September -- the great forum of workers revolutionary democracy -- once again we discussed at length the programs and development plans up to 1990 and beyond up to the year 2000. The 11,000 participants in the congress unanimously adopted all these programs and plans aimed at socioeconomic development. We have clear and great prospects which ensure Romania's firm advance in the new development stage and the implementation by the year 2000 of the targets aimed at our homeland's development on communist bases and at the application in life and work of the principles of the society in which man is fully free and master of his destiny and in which he consciously decides how to act and organize his life and his future. [cheers, chants]

What we have achieved is a guarantee for the fact that we have everything necessary available to implement our development programs and plans and the wide-ranging goals on our homeland's development. We have a party which has proved on the basis of its overall activity that there is nothing more important than the people's interests and the cause of socialism and communism, the homeland's independence and sovereignty, and ensuring peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Both in Tirgoviste and Dimbovita we have a strong party organization. I have known this organization ever since 1936. I know that the communists in Dimbovita and Tirgoviste are engaged with all their might in fulfilling their role as organizers and as a dynamizing factor of all activities, thus fulfilling the 13th RCP congress decisions. But above all, we have a wonderful workers class, a strong peasantry, and intellectuals who are closely linked to the workers and peasants who are excellently fulfilling their highly responsible tasks in our homeland's development. Thus we have wonderful people who, closely united around our communist party, are acting in complete unity to implement the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the party program; this is a guarantee that everything we have proposed to achieve we will achieve under favorable conditions. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from these great targets, it is necessary for us to draw conclusions and lessons from the activity performed so far, both from what was positive and from lags and a number of failings we had. We must act with great determination to eliminate them and to perfect all activities. First and foremost, once again I want to repeat, we must do all we can to optimally fulfill this year's plan to thus establish a lasting basis for the overall 5-year plan.

We are now going through an intensive development stage in implementing the new scientific-technological and the new agrarian revolution. This requires us to focus all our activities on improving the technological and qualitative level of all products in our country, including those in Tirgoviste and the entire Dimbovita County. We have a good industry here and we must manufacture equality products. We must never forget that without quality and highly technical products and without the firm application of the most modern achievements of science and technology in all areas, we will not be able to implement our targets and we will especially not be able to advance toward communism.

Communism can be built only on the basis of the highest scientific-technical knowledge in all areas and on the basis of the highest world knowledge in general. This is why the acquisition of knowledge, the application of technology in all areas, and the manufacture of high quality products must constantly be the concern of all party organizations, the working people's collectives, and the concern of each citizen in the county and municipality and of all our people.

We must take more determined action to increase labor productivity and to work properly by introducing automation, mechanization, and other modern technologies and methods of manufacturing products and of managing the production process. Special attention must be paid to reducing material expenditures and production costs. We must act with great determination to cut back on both energy, fuel, and material consumption in all areas. Let us do all we can to ensure a greater increase in profitability and economic efficiency. Everything we achieve must be manufactured with as low as possible expenditures and we must ensure great profits and contribute to increasing the national income and our homeland's wealth in general, because only on this basis will we have the necessary conditions for implementing the development programs and for improving, at the same time, the material and cultural standard of living of our people. [cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to fulfilling the production plan and the export plan. Exports must be a constant concern for each working collective and for each unit because only by expanding economic exchanges with other countries -- socialist, developed capitalist countries, and developing countries -- will we be able to actively participate in the international division of labor and to ensure the necessary conditions for appropriately developing our activities in all areas. There are many things to be done in this direction and I believe that the working people in Tirgoviste and Dimbovita County, the party organizations, and the county party committee must do all they can to optimally achieve quality exports in keeping with existing programs and plans. The implementation of all these measures will ensure an increase in the contribution made by Dimbovita County and Tirgoviste Municipality to our homeland's general development and to implementing the targets aimed at raising Romania's to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Last night we talked with the county party committee bureau about the activity and the problems faced by the Communists and working people in Dimbovita County to eliminate failings and to unflinchingly fulfill the development plans. I voiced some very harsh criticism, but I was fully right to do so if we take into account certain negative things. I do not want to refer to them now at this rally. I hope that the party organization and the county committee and all communists will draw all necessary conclusions and will act to eliminate those failings as soon as possible.

I also want to express the conviction that all working collectives, not only those with whom I met during this visit, I mean all the other working collectives in the county as well, will in, in turn, draw conclusions and examine their activity carried out so far in order to establish measures in keeping with the programs aimed at perfecting and modernizing all activities, so that they will ensure the elimination of failings and the unswerving implementation of all programs and plans.

By not voicing at this meeting any frank criticism, I express my trust in the working people, in the party organization, and in the management collectives in all units; they themselves and you will draw all necessary conclusions and demonstrate through deeds that you follow up self-criticism by deeds and high quality products and by a well-organized and greatly responsible work. [cheers, chants]

In general, we have positive programs, including the programs aimed at modernizing and perfecting the production process for the current 5 yr plan. I believe that we need another problem: the special program for perfecting our professional and technological knowledge and for firmly applying scientific and technological knowledge in all activities.

As I mentioned at the working people's congress, what is decisive for all those programs are the people. Thus we must act to improve their level of professional and technical training. In fact, even during the discussions in the past days some enterprise managers told me that they still do not have people who are trained well enough. I do not believe this. We have a very good educational system. Our workers, our youth are desirous of knowledge and acquire it thoroughly. We must better organize and constantly perfect the acquisition of knowledge, because what we learned 2 years ago is often not applicable to the new machines available in our country. Therefore, we must work out special programs aimed at perfecting and improving the level of professional and scientific-technical knowledge of all working people and of all citizens in our homeland. This will ensure and constitute a supreme guarantee for the optimal implementation of all programs under favorable conditions.

As a matter of fact, at the new academic year opening I referred to this issue. Already such measures are being worked out, but I bring up the issue again because all the working people's collectives, and the party organizations themselves should work and take appropriate measures in this field. Likewise, we must pay more attention to the political-educational issue of raising the level of general cultural knowledge by basing all the activity of shaping the new man on the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism, and on the latest discoveries in universal and human knowledge and generally in the field of science. We should ensure the shaping of the new man, the conscious builder of socialism on the basis of the latest knowledge. The Romanian citizen, the builder of socialism, must also be a citizen with a high revolutionary awareness, with high cultural, technical, professional, and scientific knowledge. This is the citizen, builder of socialism and communism. This is the revolutionary who proposes himself to change the world and build a new, better and more just society, in which people are masters of their destinies. [cheers, chants]

In order to fulfill all these programs and guidelines we must resolutely proceed to better organizing the overall activity and to strengthening order, discipline, and the spirit of responsibility in all the fields. To be a revolutionary, to act in all areas in the spirit of the programs of our homeland's development, in the interests of socialism and of our people, means to do everything possible in order to fulfill the tasks incumbent on each person in all areas. Without order, discipline, and a sense of responsibility we cannot build socialism and communism. At the Working People's Congress I mentioned that, unfortunately, we still have some people who start discussions by using the expression "it is not possible." I requested then, and I would like to stress again, that we, revolutionaries, must eliminate the expression "it is not possible" from our vocabularies. We must proceed from the fact that everything is possible. We can achieve everything we propose ourselves, but we must work with great responsibility as true revolutionaries and do our utmost to serve socialism and communism. The RCP 65th founding anniversary has been mentioned here. Indeed, that was a time of struggles and sacrifices, but the communists did not say that it was impossible to overthrow the bourgeois regime. On the contrary, they said it was possible to overthrow it and build socialism. They overthrew the bourgeois and landlords regime and have built socialism. The Brasov trial was also mentioned here. As a matter of fact, the Brasov trial was based on almost all revolutionaries belonging to Tirgoviste. I was also imprisoned here in Tirgoviste. We ourselves did not propose to say and did not say that it was impossible. On the contrary, we said we must put an end to the terror regime and ensure our people's freedom and that revolution will triumph. And revolution did triumph! That is the way communists used to and have to reason! [cheers, chants]

At another meeting I recalled the verses of a poet. I would like to repeat them again: "He, who fights grumbling, had better fight in the first ranks: He seems to us as cowardly as any runaway coward." We must neither grumble nor say that it is not possible. We must be confident in our ideals of social justice. We must believe in the victory of communism and in achieving a better and more just society. We must always work as revolutionaries. We had and we still have to overcome difficulties. We do not stroll along on the pavement. We must climb toward unknown, high peaks. But as we have become victorious in the revolution and in the socialist construction and have even overcome greater difficulties, thus will we overcome the current difficulties. More knowledge and more revolutionary spirit is required in order to achieve renewal and proceed toward the latest discoveries. We must constantly eliminate the old ideas and replace them with new ones. This will ensure the prospect of raising our people to communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in these monts we celebrate the 600th anniversary of the ascension of the great voivode Mircea the Great to the helm of Wallachia. Tirgoviste was the capital of Wallachia. Therefore, Tirgoviste holds an important place in the history of our homeland, in the struggle for the country's independence, against the foreign invaders; the struggle for freedom and for forming our people and nation. As I have already mentioned at the Working People's Congress, this was an event which marked the beginning of the Romanian people's revival and the formation of our nation. After a long period of oppression and submission, that time, 600 years ago marked a new stage, or better said, a new epoch in the more than 2 millenia-old history of our people. These were difficult centuries of struggle against the foreign invaders. But our people, the true forger of our homeland's history, of culture, and civilization on these lands, did all they could and acted in close unity and ensured the formation of the unitary Romania nation and proceeded to building a better and more just world, socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

We honor all our forefathers, Mircea the Great, Stephan the Great, Mihai the Brave, and many others. We honor our people, the true forgers of history. We honor the revolutionaries, the democrats, and communists, and all those who in various stages of our homeland's development fulfilled their duty toward people and toward the homeland. They never said that it was difficult, they always said: We must do all we can to ensure a free present and future for our people. We must ensure a dignified and free place among the ranks of the world's nations. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in order to implement the far-reaching programs for the development of our fatherland, we need peace and broad international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. In this respect, our party and state are doing all they can to actively contribute to disarmament, peace, and a world of cooperation among all nations, a world without weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

The international situation continues to be serious. New nuclear missiles and weapons have accumulated and are being further produced and deployed in Europe and other areas. Therefore, the key issue of our age is to halt the dangerous movement of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and do everything possible to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, with a view to ensuring peace in the world and the supreme right of people and nations to freedom, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

The conference on security and disarmament in Europe concluded these days in Stockholm with the adoption, by consensus, of certain important documents on increasing trust and firmly embarking upon the road of disarmament. We highly assess the documents adopted in Stockholm and the successful conclusion of this conference, with the belief that it thus meets the requirements of nations in Europe and throughout the world. This conference proved that, when one takes consistent action in a spirit of responsibility for one's own people and overall peace, one can reach agreements and understandings which are acceptable to all sides. We hope that these documents and the successful conclusions of this meeting will lead to a transition to negotiations on European disarmament, in this way to bring about a substantial cutback in conventional armaments and the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles and all other nuclear weapons from Europe; this would be the first stage, after which further steps should be taken to completely eliminate nuclear weapons throughout the world. We firmly speak out for speedily proceeding to disarmament negotiations, in order to meet the peace and disarmament requirements of nations in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from our responsibility to the people and the cause of peace in general, at the Working People's Congress we decided, as you all know, to unilaterally reduce armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent this year. We will organize a referendum in the coming months, so that the entire nation can have its say on this most important decision. I am firmly convinced that all our people will unanimously vote for such a reduction, as this will prove our people's will for peace and their determination to proceed from mere words to concrete actions and facts along the road of disarmament. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, in accordance with decisions of the great forum of our revolutionary workers democracy, we called on all European states, including the United States and Canada, to individually proceed to a unilateral reduction of troops, armaments, and military expenditures by at least 5 percent, until an overall agreement has been reached. From this big mass rally in Tirgoviste, a town which has fought many hard battles for the fatherland's independence, I call on all European states to meet the aspirations of their peoples and to proceed, as of this year, to reducing armaments and military expenditures. Let us make a first step toward disarmament; let us prove that the most important thing is to ensure the peace, independence, and freedom of people as well as conditions for a better life. [cheers, chants]

We firmly advocate an end to all military conflicts and the transition to solving all contentious issues between states through negotiations alone; we speak out for basing relations among all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. One should observe the will and right of each people to freely choose its development path, in accordance with its own wishes and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We call on the European peoples to assume greater responsibility in solving the complex problems facing mankind today. The problem of nuclear weapons and disarmament cannot be solved by only two countries, no matter how big they are. Of course, the Soviet Union and the United States play an important role; however, Europe can and should play a much larger part and I may say a decisive one in reaching appropriate agreements on disarmament, primarily nuclear but also conventional disarmament. Europe should act in full unity and fulfill its role so as to contribute to disarmament and a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Romania acts with great determination to resolve the problems of underdevelopment and to bring about the holding of an international conference with the participation of both the developing countries and the developed countries to establish a new international economic order. We believe it is necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations and that of other international bodies in resolving the complex problems of today. We believe that small, medium-size, and the developing and nonaligned countries play a great role and must act with greater determination and in greater unity to contribute to resolving the great problems in the interest of each nation, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Indeed, problems are very complex and serious. Through the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference a ray of light has appeared in this serious international situation. It has been demonstrated that understanding is possible. Therefore, from this big mass rally we appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to do all they can to achieve appropriate accords. And, I repeat, we appeal to the European peoples and to the peoples throughout the world to participate actively in achieving those accords. We must never forget that peace and disarmament must be the work of all peoples in the world and that each people -- be it large or small -- must commit itself with all its strength and acts toward achieving disarmament, peace, and new relations of equality among all nations. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly convinced that it is in the power of the united strength of peoples and of all those who want to ensure the existence, the life, and the freedom of mankind, to contribute to relaxing the current international situation, and to bring about a new policy, ensure the triumph of reason, impose disarmament, and ensure peace on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as I said we have gathered positive impressions about what we have seen in Dimbovita County and Tirgoviste, especially about the meeting with the working people in cities and villages, and about the warm reception we were given everywhere which we view as an expression of the unity and trust by the working people in Dimbovita and Tirgoviste, as in fact by all our people, in the policy promoted by our party; we view it as a determination to do everything to implement the programs for our homeland's development and the party program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We have talked about town planning, including the planning of Tirgoviste Municipality. What we want is that in 3-4 years, Tirgoviste should be completely systematized and reorganized so that it can become a modern city. We may think of making Tirgoviste the second capital of socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have not yet made a final decision in this respect. We are thinking of it; it depends on you; if you will work so that, indeed, both industry and agriculture will be up to the requirements of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution we will modernize, and we must modernize, Tirgoviste Municipality; and then, I can assure you, I will propose to the Political Executive Committee and the Central Committee -- and I hope to obtain approval -- a second capital here in Tirgoviste. [cheers, chants]

Your applause tells me that you pledge to assist me in this by implementing our programs under favorable conditions. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion, once again I want to express the conviction that all working people in Tirgoviste Municipality and Dimbovita County will act with great determination to fulfill this year's plan in all areas and the overall 5-year plan, that you will act so that you will hold a front-ranking place and, if possible, you will act so that both in industry and in agriculture Dimbovita Country, too, will rank first. I would hail this. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction I wish you and all working people and residents in Dimbovita County and Tirgoviste great achievements and successes in all activities and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU241130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1031 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1986 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received on Wednesday, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister for foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, who is visiting Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, and the wish was expressed to work for the further amplification of Romanian-Cuban relations in the spirit of summit decisions and understandings. Emphasis was placed on the possibilities existing for the development of many sided economic collaboration, the broadening and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

The interview was attended by Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

U.K. DEFENSE COLLEGE STAFF, STUDENTS DEPART

AU181041 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romania 15 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The group of teaching staff and students of the Royal College of Defense Studies of the United Kingdom, who paid a visit to Romania on 7-13 September, left Bucharest on Saturday, 15 September.

During their stay in Romania, the guests held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, and the Institute for World Economy. They also visited the Military Academy, industrial enterprises, and tourist sites.

DIZDAREVIC TALKS WITH SHULTZ 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD241948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GFMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting today with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. At the meeting, which, according to the federal secretary, proceeded in a "constructive and friendly atmosphere", both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations and cooperation.

Reference was also made to the United Nations and the current session of the General Assembly. Both sides welcomed the successful outcome of the Stockholm Conference and expressed hope for success at the forthcoming meeting in Vienna, too.

The federal secretary informed his counterpart about the substance and results of the conference in Harare. Both sides stressed the need for the two sides to conduct more exhaustive talks on the issue.

Reference was also made to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Particular attention was paid to U.S.-Yugoslav cooperation. In this connection the two interlocutors agreed on the need for a dialogue at all levels: the parliamentary, governmental, and foreign ministers level. Note was made of slight progress in the sphere of economic cooperation. The two sides expressed a desire that the numerous ideas and proposals about the ways of improving this cooperation be implemented.

Attention was also focused on ways to curb terrorism and other issues of common interest.

LONCAR, LCY OFFICIAL MEET WITH POLISARIO GROUP

LD250232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 24 (TANJUG) -- The activities of the Polisario Front, the quest of a solution to the problem of western Africa, and the situation in Africa in general were the main topics of the talks held here today between League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Vasil Tupurovski and a Polisario Front delegation, paying a several-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

The Polisario Front delegation, headed by Executive Committee Member and Defense Minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) Ibrahim Ghali Mostefa, conferred here today also with Deputy Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY AT FAIR

AU191914 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 86 p 8

[R. Arsenic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Sep -- Last night at the Zagreb fair, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held talks with the directors of over 70 of the biggest Yugoslav exporting organizations at a meeting organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. [paragraph continues]

Remarking that it is yet too early to see the proper effects of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] measures (adopted in June and July), Mikulic pointed out that without them the economic situation would now be even more difficult and inflation would have certainly exceeded 100 percent, as it would have continued to rise at the rate of the first 6 months.

Necessary Rules of Behavior [subhead]

Dwelling in particular on the difficult problem of inflation and stressing that the FEC, is not in favor of programmed inflation but in favor of defeating it, Mikulic said among other things:

"We have divided opinions about how to wage the battle against inflation, or whether this question should be devoted such attention at all. This is so because, as is said, this question will be solved by increasing production and exports. It is indisputable that increasing production and exports is imperative for lowering inflation. At the same time, however, we must work in limiting domestic demand, introduce rigorous financial discipline, prevent monopolistic behavior in the market, eliminate cost pressure and cartel organizing, abandon unprofitable production and the logic that everybody must survive, and introduce suitable forms of social price control, because this is also an integral part of the economic system we have developed."

Expressing his conviction that "the inflationary way of running business is deeply rooted in the consciousness and behavior of the people," he went on to say:

"It seems increasingly certain that we need social accords or some other way to establish the rules of behavior which would be obligatorily followed by all participants in the distribution of income. Furthermore, we need a more efficient monetary and credit policy and a tax system, a very well organized control, and an elaborate system of responsibility for those failing to comply with the rules of behavior in the sphere of prices, set either through social accords or through law. We have already started discussing this question in our preparations for the fall measures. I cannot tell you what the final position is, but we think that these rules of behavior must be established and that they must be very precise, so that one may clearly know under what conditions prices may be changed. This should constitute an accord in the Yugoslav economy on this question and a conscious decision by the economy that it will restrain itself in reaching for higher prices whenever somebody feels that he should get a bit more income."

A Hand to a Drowning Man [subhead]

Saying that the FEC is aware of, and knows about, reproaches at home and abroad because it decided temporarily to apply administrative and economic measures together, Mikulic recalled that even the highly developed Western countries, when faced with the first "energy shock," also reacted through combined measures, which did not surprise anybody. When consensual measures fail, coercive measures must be applied, he said, adding: For years we have been tolerating failed production programs and policies. The cadres that brought this about have not been replaced, and so forth, although we agreed about that a long time ago. The time has come for this practice to stop.

Mikulic also pointed out that the FEC does not want to [line missing]: "We have offered out hand to the drowning man, but he did not accept it. We sincerely desired to reduce the cost shock resulting from the interest rates, but this waws not accepted and the prospect is that we will adopt higher interest rates than those in June."

Those taking part in the talks were particularly pleased to hear Mikulic say that the FEC will endeavor to make the measures adopted 2 months ago assume a permanent nature, which would make the conditions of business operations more stable.

ASSEMBLY HEARS BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

LD241509 Belgrade TANJUG DOMESTIC Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Vuk Ognjanovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, made an official announcement in the SFRY Assembly today proposing that the budget of the federation be increased (rebalanced) this year. Ognjanovic did not say by how much the federal budget will be increased.

Speaking in the Federal Chamber's Federal Budget committee, Ognjanovic stressed that an increase in the budget is unavoidable because the social product, according to a fresh estimate, is 25 percent greater than at the time the budget was adopted and also because of changes in the dinar's exchange rate, since the federation has spent foreign exchange on the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and also for other reasons. An increase is also essential in order to meet material obligations undertaken in the course of the year in social compacts on the university games, supplementary measures for Kosovo, and other things.

The committee was today informed on the implementation of the federation's budget for the past 7 months which shows that its implementation was uniform and somewhat more favorable than last year. No figures were announced on trends in individual incomes and expenditures but it can be concluded that there is a shortfall in customs duty and other import duties and that a greater amount than planned has been collected from the basic turnover tax because of the growth of prices. There were problems in the implementation of the federation's budget in the first half of the year because revenue, in the main, lagged behind needs. The greatest difficulties -- as a result of which, according to Ognjanovic, "special mechanisms had to be employed" -- arose because the republics and provinces failed to pay their contributions as planned.

As for the shortfall in funds to finance the Yugoslav People's Army in the 6-month period, only Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia have remitted what they owe, Macedonia and Montenegro have paid a negligibly small sum, and the others less than they should have. Contributions are also "lagging" with respect to the shortfall of funds for other functions of the federation.

It was announced that at the next committee session, at which the draft rebalance will be considered, detailed statistics will be announced on the implementation of the federal budget for the first 8 months of this year.

LCY, SAWPY SOCIAL ROLES, INFLUENCE VIEWED

AU191943 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Dr Bogdan Trifunovic article: "The Traps of Permanent Postponements"]

[Excerpts] In order that our activities pertaining to the transformation of the role and activity of the LC in the Socialist Alliance can be fruitful in real political life, I think that we should first single out and clearly define real problems in order to be able to make our orientations more specific. [paragraph continues]

In doing so we must not forget the approach and relation to the People's Front that the Communist Party had during the war and revolution and immediately after. Historical results have confirmed this orientation of the Communist Party. Later experiences make us conclude that many people in the LC behaved as if that was not needed any longer, because the LC has "its state" and its internal organization; that is, that it has two channels of direct social influence. True, in its documents the LC defined well the democratic role of the SAWP in the self-managing and delegate system, but it implemented that role very slowly and incompletely.

The basic reason that the SAWP concept is implemented with difficulty formally and partially lies in the fact that the really leading social force -- the LC -- was not ready to consistently implement that concept, which is its own. In fact, what was really expressed was the attitude of a large number of LC organs and members toward the further socialist democratization of relations in society, toward the overall concept of the functioning of the system decided upon by the LC. Deeper reasons probably lie in the relations of forces within the LC itself, in different views of problems in society and ways to solve them, in the fear of what that could lead to, in the absence of a longer and stable democratic tradition, and so on.

Democracy [subhead]

Another key question is whether the LC, as the leading ideopolitical force, can postpone real changes pertaining to the role of the SAWP. All that is happening to us shows that, in the absence of a really democratic content in the SAWP's work, we are drifting into the bureaucratization of the LC on the one hand, and of the state on the other, and also into the state of an increased occurrence of certain oppositional, dissident, and even overt antisocialist activity. [passage omitted]

The accepted SAWP concept on which the LC decided in principle a long time ago has a long history. Its realization would bring essential democratic changes into political life. It will be in a difficult economic and social situation that we shall start the action toward those essential change. However, we cannot find a way out of the crisis only through measures of the Federal Executive Council, other state organs, or the party presidium, but through simultaneous political, social, and professional activity of the broadest circle of capable and socialistically oriented people.

There are also different opinions: that one can take up such a democratization only in a more stable social and economic situation; that it will contain a great risk now because of the possibility that antisocialist forces, which are now in many ways on the offensive anyway, will come much more to the fore; etc. It is because of those very dilemmas that we must present a realistic evaluation of possible steps and the rate of change, without any hesitation about the following: the more resolute implementation of the socialist democratic orientation of the LC. [passage omitted]

I think that, first, one needs changes in the LCY. What is involved is, first, the need to develop the activity of the LCY as a leading ideopolitical force and not a classic political party of socialistically minded people with the tendency to become the only channel of political engagement and influence. That implies the implementation of those ideological and political criteria within the LC which it has established long ago and which can be the foundation for the ideopolitical differentiation that is so necessary.

The implementation of those criteria without which the LC cannot in fact attain the role of a leading ideopolitical force will probably result in an LC ceasing to be a party with almost 2.5 million members. I am not thinking at all here about returning to the concept of a narrow, cadre party. [paragraph continues]

What is involved is that we must adopt a critical attitude toward that which has been happening to the social and ideological being of the LCY during recent years and decide on such relations and criteria in the LCY, as well as on methods of activity that would enable it to have the right role in the socialist self-managing democracy. [passage omitted]

Second, we have touched on the question of the relationship between the LC and the state many times, though that was usually in general political speeches. [passage omitted] We speak against the forms of operational connections between the state and the LC in principle, but we still persist in holding joint sessions of, for instance, party presidiums and state presidencies both at the federal and republic levels, and those sessions often adopt binding conclusions. One could find even better examples showing that an operational-political link between the activity of the LC and current moves of state organs is often created in actual practice, a link that is far from being in accordance with the long-term orientations of the LC, starting from its program onwards.

Third, we are not specific enough when speaking about political consequences within the SAWP itself if what we attain in it is not only coordination and harmonization of self-managing interests, but also the expression of certain elements of political pluralism, about which Kardelj wrote in "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management."

If we implemented such a concept of the SAWP in the social situation as it is now, we would no longer have such peaceful -- not to say monotonous -- SAWP sessions, but often a harsh political struggle of opinions. If the LC, communists that is, fail to participate in that activity with full responsibility and arguments, our political life could acquire many undesired political characteristics as well.

Speaking for the participation of communists in the work of the SAWP in a very specific way, the LC should show that it is ready for the further development of the system of socialist democracy, that in that it sees both a way out of the current grave problems and a lasting orientation in the development of our political system. The LC would thereby confirm that, as far as the SAWP is concerned, these changes are one of the most important foundations for a lasting stability and democratic character of the socialist system, that through this we will build up the stability of the system without some elements of the one-party system remaining. [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA LC OFFICIAL ON ANTI-TITOIST ACTIVITY

AU241458 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Even after the 13th LCY Congress, we have been witnessing unacceptable criticism and intentions to ruin the country's constitutional organization, self-management, the delegate system, and the power of the workers class. This, among other things, was said at the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Commission for Ideotheoretical work which presented its assessment of the situation on the ideological field. Nikola Bulatovic has prepared a report on the speech of the commission's president Janko Drca:

The present situation in the ideological field is characterized by a very aggressive approach by bourgeois rightists, Janko Drca, member of the Provincial LC Committee Presidium, said in the introductory report and added that what is involved is very overt, anti-titoist activity, a counterrevolutionary activity by groups and individuals. Those tendencies have been continuing even after the congress.

We must ask ourselves what else should happen to us, Drca went on, in order to tell people like Vucelic, Draskovic [writer Vuk Draskovic, author of the controversial novel "The Knife"], Bulatovic [Miodrag Bulatovic, writer and chairman of the Serbian Writers Association], those who are inciting nationalist passions, who are mentioning Tito's name and accusing him, and who are overtly supporting Chetnik and Ustasha ideologies, that they cannot do that. Are we going to resolutely oppose the phenomenon of continuously besmirching the most prominent names of the revolution through the information media, all under the pretext of removing taboos that were placed on personalities and events? In what direction are some information media going, Drca went on to ask, given that they offer the rehabilitation of anti-Titoist policy under the guise of rehabilitation of certain personalities? How is it that the Committee for Protection of Freedoms can act freely although it is not officially known within what social organization it is doing that? In the kind of situation we are in, Drca thinks, it becomes clear how the thesis that one should use a book to attack another book is illusory, and to what extent it can favor the strengthening of those tendencies. He also asked how long the opportunism in the struggle against all forms of nationalism will last.

COMMISSION FOCUSES ON BELGRADE WORK STOPPAGES

LD242343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Work stoppage in Belgrade so far have not been caused by hostile reactions and should not be regarded as such, but in a self-managing society they are certainly inappropriate and damaging phenomena and have a negative influence on the political and security situation and the overall stability in the capital. Therefore, it is necessary to uncover for once and for all the causes of these phenomena, rather than merely "put out the fire" when excess situations arise, it was pointed out today at a session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Belgrade LC City Committee. The discussion focused on the report on work stoppage in Belgrade collectives.

With the statement that during work stoppages there had been no disturbances of public order and peace or damaged machinery, in the discussion it was stressed that the main cause of such a manner of expressing workers' dissatisfaction was a difficult material position, but also there were expressions of criticism of the socio-political situation in the country.

In the first 8 months of this year in Belgrade there were 45 work stoppages, which is 16 more than in the same period in 1985. It was stressed that the self-managing and management organs, as well as socio-political organizations in the collectives where there had been work stoppages had so far obviously not been sufficiently involved in the key questions of workers' position and should be severely criticized.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY GIVES 'FULL SUPPORT' TO TANJUG

LD241508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Members of the Croatian Assembly's Committee for Information gave their full support today to measures for improving the material position of the TANJUG news agency, whose function, it was assessed, is a key one in the Yugoslav system of information dissemination.

According to the assessment of this assembly committee, the program of operations of the TANJUG news agency must be the basis for future allocation of funds from the budget of the federation for the successful performance of the tasks and operations of TANJUG in the information dissemination system in the country and the world.

It was concluded that all delegates of the SR of Croatia in the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly are acquainted with the committee's stands, and that, in the forthcoming debate in the Yugoslav Assembly on the position of TANJUG and its place in the system of public information dissemination, they will advocate such an orientation.

Members of the assembly's Committee for Information also considered information on the material position of the daily informational-political press in the SR of Croatia in the last year and information on the elaboration of a draft law on the social system of information dissemination in the SR of Croatia.

LC GROUP CALLS FOR INCREASED INVOLVEMENT IN MEDIA

LD250129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- In light of the current intensified political activity in analyzing the role of the press in the realization of the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress the LC Committee of the Organs and Organizations of the Federation met to discuss the same issue tonight. It was stated that indifference, exhaustion, and even opportunism were prevailing in the so-called federal media and other editorial boards today, 3 months after the congress.

During the discussion, which lasted for several hours and also was attended by Marko Lolic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary, an attempt was made to establish why the current situation prevails despite the LCY Central Committee Presidium's clearly defined stance regarding the tasks of communists in the public information media. There can be no denying that there are those among the media people who are disoriented or even those who are oriented in the opposite direction. However, it was noted, it appears that the stance failed to produce an "electric shock" powerful enough to stir the majority of editorial boards.

Neither the newspapers nor their journalists are the principal or the only causes of the present situation but this fact in no way diminishes the enormous share of responsibility which they carry in the action to find necessary solutions. Proceeding from this, the participants in the discussion stressed the need for an increased involvement of, above all, the basic LC organizations in the publishing houses, and their publishing councils, and founders and also for concrete help from the party leaderships.

SERBIAN SAWP FORBIDS FURTHER TAXES ON ECONOMY

AU241504 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 3

[M. Torov report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Sep -- The Serbian SAWP Presidium obligated all delegates in all assemblies starting from the communal to the SFRY Assembly under no circumstances to make decisions about dipping from the economy, under no conditions to approve decisions that would reduce the economy's share in the gross income. At the same time all current requirements should be reexamined in order to create possibilities to increase this share.

If this requirement is not carried out in the coming year, the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP will raise the question of confidence in the Serbian Executive Council and the question of recalling delegates who contributed toward making decisions that were contrary to this conclusion.

This proposal, made by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, today was adopted as a resolution [zaključak] by the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference which discussed socioeconomic trends.

Explaining his proposal, Ivan Stambolic proceeded from the fact that, as he stated, associated labor has become so poor and powerless that it is losing the will to produce more and better, improve self-managing relations, get out of the crisis, and to fight against bureaucracy.

The time has come, said Stambolic, not only to reproach but also to hit with full strength all those who have their fingers on the income of the economy. [passage omitted] All other requirements, however justifiable they may be, must succumb to this request. There must be no exception, said Stambolic, stating that this also refers to the expenditure for national defense, security, state administration, political organs, education, health, culture, banking, work communities, insurance offices, self-managing interest communities, as well as administration in the economy itself. [passage omitted]

Concluding the presentation of his proposal, Stambolic said that we have reached the stage where even the smallest saving is big, at least in the beginning, and that therefore, as he said, one should discuss all expenditures ranging from expenditures in undeveloped areas, above the average pensions, the income of diplomats and business representatives abroad, to party, trade unions, and chambers membership fees. The protection of the economy's income and its accumulation today means the protection of the content of self-management itself. Self-management and overcoming the crisis are communicating vessels, said Stambolic.

Full justification for this resolution made by the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference lies in the fact presented by Desimir Jeftic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, in his introductory speech that the lowest accumulation in the country in the first 6 months of this year was registered in Serbia which has, at the same time, had the greatest demands upon its economy.

VOJVODINA INDECISIVE ON BULATOVIC CANDIDACY

AU201843 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Z. Serences article: "Opinion of Having No Opinion"]

[Excerpts] There is more and more proof every day that the already famous Maribor Writers Assembly, which should have elected the new chairman of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, was only a sort of "time-out" and that things are still virtually in a stalemate. The most recent example is the conclusion of the Vojvodina Writers Association Presidium, according to which its representatives to the already convoked session of the Writers Federation Presidium should have a principled and not specific stand concerning the repeated candidacy of Miodrag Bulatovic for the office of the chairman.

The essence of the stand is that order and the right of the Serbian Writers Association to propose its candidate should be respected if the candidate's election is the result of a democratic procedure, along with the appeal that the unity of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, common interests, and dignity of the organization should be respected.

However "wise" it may be, this stand has one serious flaw. It is interpreted differently when it concerns a specifically proposed man. The development of events shows, namely, that the Vojvodina writers' stand toward the concrete candidate, Miodrag Bulatovic, was interpreted in public as "positive" all the time, until the session of the Vojvodina Writers Association communists' aktiv, which was held the day before yesterday, at which its secretary Ferenc Deak, in his introductory report, literally said "that the person proposed is not acceptable to all the organizations of the Writers Federation." [passage omitted]

None of the communist writers present questioned this assessment, and it was therefore logical to expect that the Vojvodina writers at the Presidium session, held only 24 hours later, would more clearly define their position on Bulatovic's repeated candidacy. However, this did not happen, despite the insistence of several people that even an extraordinary assembly of the Vojvodina writers be convened for this purpose. One could say that such requests were energetically rejected, with the explanation that there are no new elements about the election of the chairman. Therefore, there is no reason to change anything as regards the position of principle by the Vojvodina writers, set at the assembly in March. [passage omitted]

All this, in any case, opens up new questions. The first question is how is it possible that communist writers have a specific position about a specific delegate on one day and the next day only have a position of principle? The second question is whether this means that writers, when they meet as communists "think one thing," and when they are together with non-party members "another."

Perhaps the truth lies in quite a different direction: Does not this "principled attitude" present "somebody" (and the question is "whom") the opportunity of deciding later on the outcome of the vote? This certainly would not correspond to the spirit of self-managing, democratic, and collective decisionmaking about the election of the "first man" in the Yugoslav writers' organization.

BRIEFS

BELGRADE AIRPORT REOPENS -- Belgrade, Sept 24 (TANJUG) -- Belgrade's airport at Surchin this afternoon reopened for regular international traffic after a five-day overhaul of its 3-km-long tarmacs 30 hours ahead of schedule. The first landing on the renewed strip was made by Boeing '737 Dubrovnik flight. Its Captain Josip Babac stated the tarmacs now complied with the world's most rigorous standards. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]